

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Argentina	1.50	Argentina	1.50
Australia	1.50	Australia	1.50
Belgium	1.50	Belgium	1.50
Canada	1.50	Canada	1.50
France	1.50	France	1.50
Germany	1.50	Germany	1.50
Italy	1.50	Italy	1.50
Japan	1.50	Japan	1.50
South Korea	1.50	South Korea	1.50
Spain	1.50	Spain	1.50
Sweden	1.50	Sweden	1.50
Switzerland	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
Taiwan	1.50	Taiwan	1.50
U.S.	1.50	U.S.	1.50
U.K.	1.50	U.K.	1.50
West Germany	1.50	West Germany	1.50
Yugoslavia	1.50	Yugoslavia	1.50

No. 29,946

Clark Forming Canada Cabinet After Triumph

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, May 24 (NYT) — In the wake of an electoral victory Tuesday for his Progressive Conservative Party, Joe Clark, the youngest prime minister-elect in Canadian history, has begun preparations to govern a profoundly divided country with only a precarious hold on Parliament.

The 39-year-old Mr. Clark, who in his first bid for power put an end to 11 years of Liberal rule under Pierre Elliott Trudeau, closed himself in a mountain lodge in Jasper, Alberta, where he will form a government and complete the transition from a Liberal to a Conservative administration over the next two weeks. Mr. Trudeau kept to himself in his official residence, preparing to meet his battered Cabinet before handing in his resignation to Governor General Edward Schreyer, probably tomorrow.

The fact that the Conservative leader did not win overwhelming endorsement — he is six points short of a majority — increased the burden on him to prove himself in the months to come.

Predictions are that Mr. Clark will try to do what Canadian prime ministers have done in the past when they found themselves with a minority — try in about six months to a year to transform it into a majority with a new election.

Two Major Problems

In forming a minority cabinet with an uncertain life span, Mr. Clark faced two major problems. He was how to find ministers from Quebec in large enough numbers to reduce the sense of isolation that threatened to pervade Canada's only province with a French-speaking majority and stimulate nationalist sentiment there. The second was drawing up a legislative program that would carry out his campaign promises but draw support from enough opposition deputies to keep him in office.

Mr. Clark is expected to meet with the new House in about two months after having drawn up a budget and other measures.

Mr. Clark was in a race against time with the Quebec secessionist movement, whose campaign was in a referendum in the next few months on the independence ques-

CIA Says Russia Uses U.S.-Built Plant To Make Motors for Military Vehicles

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT) — U.S. intelligence officials said yesterday that a Soviet truck-manufacturing plant built with U.S. help was producing engines for military vehicles.

According to the officials, a CIA officer, testifying at a closed hearing of the House Armed Services subcommittee, confirmed a secret government report that said some of the 50,000 diesel engines produced annually at the truck plant were being installed in military vehicles.

The witness, Hans Heymann, who is the CIA's national intelligence officer for political and economic affairs, did not say how many of the diesel engines were being diverted for military use.

No Violations

Officials of the Defense and Commerce Departments said that production of the engines for military use did not violate existing trade understandings. They also said that the equipment sold to the Soviet Union for the construction of the truck plant had been considered to pose no significant security risks to the United States.

The disclosure came in the middle of a debate on Capitol Hill over proposed amendments to the 1969 Export Administration Act that would modify procedures for approving the sale of industrial goods to the Soviet Union. Critics of the amendments said that Mr. Heymann's testimony demonstrated the risks of relaxing restrictions on the transfer of technology.

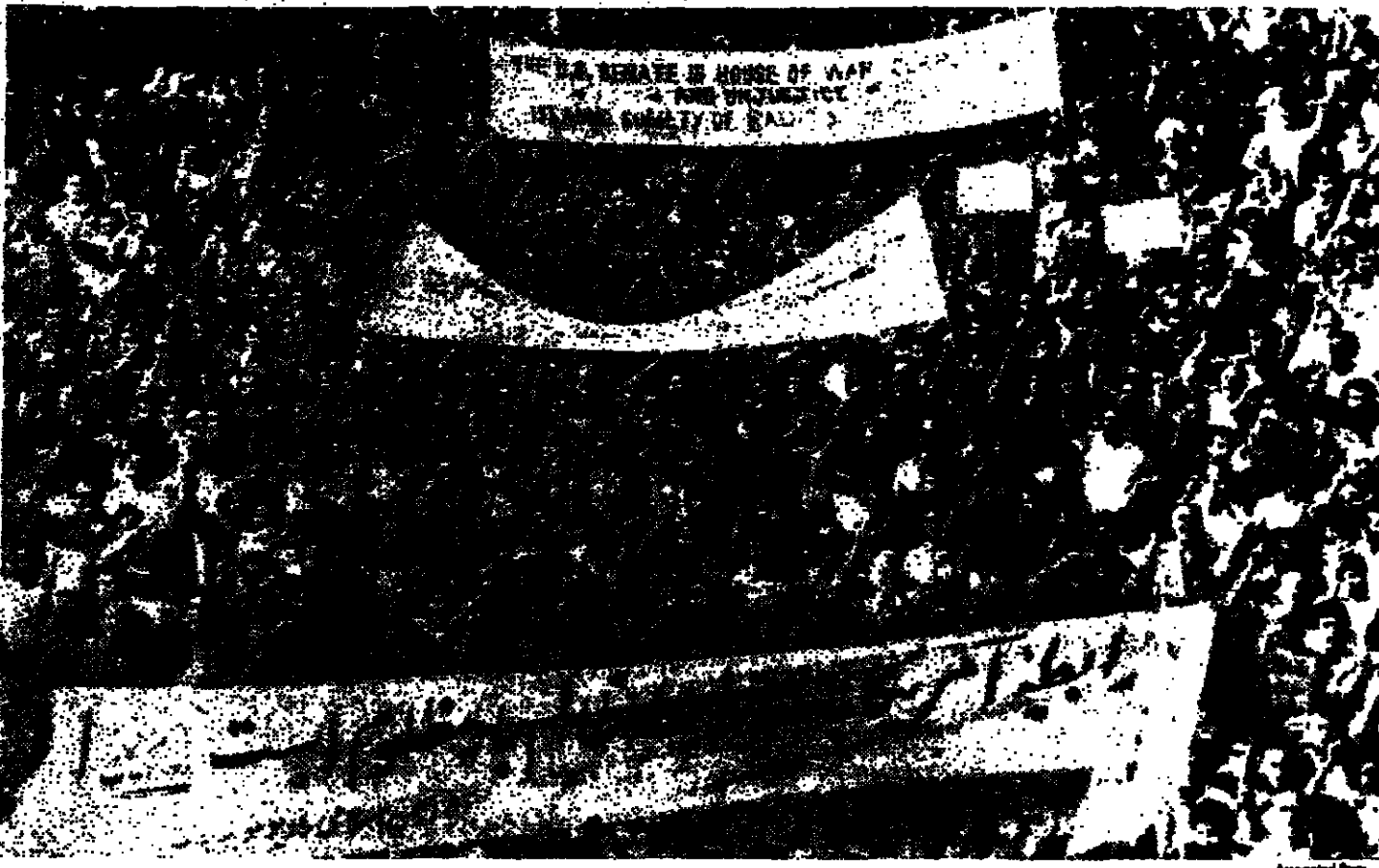
The truck plant, which is on the Kama River in Naberezhnyye Chelny, 500 miles east of Moscow, was designed to produce 150,000 trucks and 250,000 engines a year when completed. The first stage of the plant that has been completed assembled its first trucks in 1976 and, according to Soviet plans, is to turn out 70,000 trucks this year.

About 30 percent of the plant's

'Pot' Ship Found to Be Ex-Coast Guard Cutter

MIAMI, May 24 (AP) — A former U.S. Coast Guard cutter, sold at auction 11 years ago, last night was found laden with 10 tons of marijuana with a street value of about \$6 million, the Coast Guard said today.

It reported that the ship was seized northwest of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Its 14 crew members, all believed to be foreign nationals, were arrested. The Guard said that the ship, searched when a check showed that it was unregistered, was the former cutter General Greene, decommissioned and sold in 1968.



Demonstrators march by the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to protest criticism in the United States of Iranian executions.

Iranians Protest U.S. Criticism of Executions

By Thomas Kent

TEHRAN, May 24 (AP) — An estimated 100,000 persons marched past the U.S. Embassy today and later heard a religious leader say that the hands of U.S. senators "are stained with blood." The state reported that six persons were executed by firing squads.

The march in front of the embassy was to protest U.S. criticism of executions ordered by Islamic revolutionary committees. Some of the protesters shouted "Death to Carter" and "Death to America." The march was followed by a rally. A major speaker at the rally was Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, a

close associate of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Ayatollah Rafsanjani is reputed to be a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, a secretive body that exercises the highest authority in the nation. The hands of U.S. senators "are stained with the blood of peoples in South Africa, Vietnam and hundreds of other places around the world," he said.

Anti-U.S. sentiment surged in Iran after a Senate resolution last week sponsored by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., that warned of a deterioration in U.S.-Iranian ties unless the executions abated.

There was no indication whether

the anti-U.S. mood would lead to other actions against the United States. There has been no immediate effect on the approximately 1,500 U.S. citizens in the country or on the U.S. business interests that slowly are returning.

'U.S. Imperialism'

The demonstrations were to continue tomorrow, encouraged by the state news media, which said that "U.S. imperialism" was plotting against the Iranian revolution.

The media also reported the execution of six men on charges of murder and corruption during the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. They included three majors, two lower ranking members of the military and a civilian.

The march appeared to unite a broad variety of political and economic groups. The crowd included well-dressed and poorly-dressed people, and women appeared both in traditional Moslem dress and in Western clothing.

The U.S. staff and Marine guards stayed out of sight as the crowd passed the embassy. About 500 revolutionary guards with automatic rifles protected the embassy, some standing on its eight-foot-high brick wall and others behind sandbags.

Criticism of Javits

Last weekend, Ayatollah Khomeini said that Iran did not value its relations with a country that had failed to take action against the excesses of the shah's regime. Newspapers pointed to the fact that Sen. Javits is Jewish as a reason for his sponsoring the Senate resolution.

UN Bars Recognition of South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 24 (UPI) — The South African delegation walked out of the UN General Assembly today after the world body decided by an overwhelming majority not to recognize its credentials.

The vote was 93-19, with 11 abstentions.

The South African delegate quietly left his seat a few minutes before Assembly President Indalecio Llaviano Aguirre ruled that the decision meant South Africa was ousted from the current debate on Namibia. He made it clear, however, that the decision did not affect South Africa's membership in the United Nations.

The Assembly convened a nine-day session yesterday, devoted exclusively to the UN independence plan for the former South African mandate.

The United States and other Western countries voted against the decision.

"My government deeply regrets what happened here today," U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young stated after the vote. "Nothing is served by denying South Africa to participate in this debate."

Mr. Young emphasized that U.S. opposition to South Africa's ouster did not mean in any way agreement with South Africa's policy of apartheid, or with its continued presence in Namibia. Efforts to find a solution, he said, must not end.

South Africa had returned to the General Assembly after a five-year boycott for a special session on Namibia when its credentials were promptly questioned and debate suspended.

Expelled from debates in the 151-nation assembly in 1974 because of its apartheid policy of racial separation, South Africa kept away from the UN until yesterday's opening of a nine-day session on creating a new African nation in South-West Africa.

Israel, Egypt To Start Talks On Arab Rule

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, May 24 (NYT) — Security forces set up roadblocks today at all approaches to Beersheba, the city at the edge of the Negev Desert where talks between Israel, Egypt and the United States on Arab self-rule in the occupied territories are to begin tomorrow.

[Israeli planes and artillery continued bombardment of Palestinian guerrilla positions today in southern Lebanon for the second consecutive day. Israeli fighter jets attacked Palestinian targets in the area around the town of Nabatiyet, about 30 miles southeast of Beirut. Simultaneously, Israeli artillery pounded a 20-square-mile area extending from central southern Lebanon to the port of Tyre on the Mediterranean. The state radio said that shells were falling at the rate of 20 a minute.]

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who arrived today, is to attend the opening session of the autonomy talks at the campus of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev tomorrow. His presence emphasizes U.S. interest in negotiating a measure of self-government for the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs who live in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Lengthy Talks Predicted

Officials, politicians and press commentators here predicted today that the autonomy talks would be lengthy and complex. The sources noted that the initial positions of Egypt and Israel regarding the future status of the occupied territories were far apart and in some aspects even diametrically opposed.

Israeli military authorities warned Thursday that West Bank residents would not be allowed into Beersheba until Monday. The ban applied also to inhabitants of the West Bank who have jobs in Beersheba and regularly commute to that city.

West Bank residents were barred as a precaution against possible demonstrations or terrorism.

The talks on Arab self-rule were linked to the peace treaty by the "framework for peace" on which Mr. Sadat and Prime Minister

Menachem Begin agreed at their meeting at Camp David last September.

The Camp David accords provided for the establishment of a self-governing authority, or elected administrative council, in the West Bank and Gaza.

Expeditions Elections

In a letter to President Carter that was attached to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, signed in Washington on March 26, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin pledged to complete the autonomy negotiations within a year.

Elections for the self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza are to be held "as expeditiously as possible" after agreement is reached, and the new body is to start functioning one month after voting day.

Under the Camp David accords, the inauguration of the self-governing authority will mark the beginning of a five-year transitional period during which the "final status of the West Bank and Gaza" and its relationship with its neighbors" is to be negotiated.

Israel already has served notice that at the end of the five-year period it will claim full sovereignty over the territories that it conquered in the war of 1967.

Egypt, however, has made it plain that it expects the Israeli military to be withdrawn from the West Bank and Gaza.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Europe Unity Prize Awarded to Italian

AACHEN, West Germany, May 24 (AP) — The city of Aachen today awarded its annual Charlemagne Prize to Emilio Colombo, an Italian who is president of the European Parliament, for his efforts on behalf of European unity.

Mr. Colombo became the 23d recipient of the award. Others who have included Winston Churchill, the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and two other Italians, Alcide de Gasperi and Antonio Segni.

Amnesty International Accuses Emperor

Report Links Bokassa to Student Deaths

LONDON, May 24 (AP) — Emperor Bokassa I may have been involved personally in the reported massacre of between 50 and 100 schoolchildren in the Central African Empire, Amnesty International said yesterday.

It said that the self-proclaimed "father and protector of children" was reported to have been seen at a

prison in Bangui, the capital, at the time the children were reported to have been killed there last month.

The London-based human rights organization first released details of the alleged massacre on May 14. It said that soldiers of the emperor's imperial guard arrested the children for throwing stones at official cars, including the emperor's. Then they stomped, beat, stabbed or beat to death between 50 and 100, Amnesty said.

Uniforms Protested

The children had been protesting an order by Emperor Bokassa compelling them to wear uniforms. The uniforms cost about \$24 each, the equivalent of a teacher's monthly salary in the poverty-stricken country — and reportedly were available only from a shop partly owned by Emperor Bokassa's wife.

On Tuesday, Sylvester Bangui, the emperor's ambassador in Paris, confirmed the report of the massacre, the former French colony said and said that he was resigning in protest.

Richard Roach, an Amnesty International official, said that since its Paris office issued the May 14 statement the organization had received new information. He said that some of the children who had

survived and been released claimed to have seen the emperor at the prison.

He said that the arrests were reported to have taken place over three nights — April 17, 18, 19 — not just on the night of April 18, as stated in the May 14 report.

He added: "The beatings of the children took place not only in prison but also as they were being arrested and taken to prison. The children were packed very tightly into several cells and left without food and drink until the next day. This alone led to as many as 28 deaths from suffocation and exhaustion."

"A group of children, possibly 27, were separated and stoned to death. All the stories agreed it was the imperial guard that was responsible, either by throwing stones or by burying the children under stones."

Britain Refuses To Say It Will Take Refugees

LONDON, May 24 (UPI) — The government said today it would not enter into any open-ended commitment to take Vietnamese refugees from Hong Kong.

Sir Ian Gilmour, chief Conservative foreign policy spokesman in the Commons, told Parliament, "The government does not intend to follow the previous administration's policy of accepting responsibility for refugees picked up in distress by British ships with no other country will take them."

Sir Ian was replying to a question by former Labour government Home Secretary Merlyn Rees as to whether Britain would take the 984 refugees picked up by the British freighter Sibonga, at present anchored in international waters off Hong Kong.

Sir Ian said: "I understand the concern of the government of Hong Kong. They are facing a desperately serious situation. But we also have our problems and will urgently consult with them over the next few days."

He added, "I hope you will agree with me that it would be wrong for us to enter into an open-ended commitment and that it is reasonable that we should be given a little time to consider things."

A Virus Infection Is Linked to a Form of Diabetes in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP) — Government scientists have shown that a virus infection can cause diabetes, a discovery that could lead to a vaccine to prevent some of the disease's worst cases.

The form of diabetes involved is "juvenile-onset," or insulin-dependent, diabetes. This is a different disease and a far more serious one than the milder adult-onset diabetes that can generally be controlled by diet or drugs.

In the last five years, scientists increasingly believed that any one of several viruses — as well as other causes — could trigger juvenile-onset diabetes in susceptible persons.

Now, researchers at the National Institutes of Health and the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., for the first time have isolated a plainly guilty virus — one from a 10-year-old Maryland boy who developed juvenile-onset diabetes and died within weeks.

The doctors who reported the isolation of this Coxsackie B4 virus, a ubiquitous bug that is commonly responsible for many cold-like symptoms, are NIH Drs. Ji-Won Yoon, Takashi Onodera and Abner Louis Notkins, and Dr. Marshall Austin of the Naval Medical Center.

In today's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, these doctors and scientists say that the Coxsackie virus — and other kinds of viruses too — may infect hundreds of persons with little or no effect, but that the occasional susceptible person develops diabetes.

In an editorial in the same issue, Dr. Allan Drash of Pittsburgh Children's Hospital credits the NIH-National Center team with finally "documenting" — or proving — that juvenile-onset diabetes can result from virus infection.

With other new insights, says Dr. Drash, this "highly important" achievement could eventually lead to several further advances. These could include identification of

some susceptible persons and immunization of some with a preventive vaccine, as well as development of drugs that could block the disease's worst effects — effects that can sometimes include early or eventual blindness, loss of limbs and heart disease, as well as death.

Other Triggers

The NIH and Navy men and Dr. Drash all emphasize that science still must learn exactly which viruses may cause diabetes and whether their role is more or less important than other possible "triggers": environmental poisons and chemicals, for example.

These scientists think that there may be many possible causes of juvenile-onset diabetes. They think that the disease may develop only in genetically susceptible individuals. They think that there may also have to be a breakdown in the body's disease-fighting system.

Still, said Dr. Drash, observation of many patients suggests that juvenile-onset diabetes sometimes fol-

lows Coxsackie B4 infections "by weeks," mumps infections "by months to several years," and even exposure of a fetus in the womb to its mother's German measles "by as much as 15 to 20 years."

One child or young person in 1,000 develops this form of diabetes, according to the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. Among the 10 million diabetics in the United States, there are 1.5 million with this disease.

The federal virus work was done in NIH's National Institute of Dental Research as part of that institute's general interest in glands of secretion. Diabetes is a disorder of the pancreas gland, the secretor of natural insulin.

Only last year Drs. Notkins, Yoon and Onodera proved that two common human viruses — the Coxsackie and a "reco type 3" virus, one that often causes respiratory and intestinal disease — could trigger diabetes in susceptible mice.

Early last year Dr. Austin, a naval hospital M.D. and pathologist

and Ph.D. in virology, conducted an autopsy on the boy who had just died of his sudden diabetes.

Dr. Austin immediately contacted the NIH group, telling them that he had taken essential pancreas and other tissue samples from the boy.

Grew Virus

Dr. Yoon and colleagues then isolated the Coxsackie virus from the child's diabetes-ridden pancreas cells. They successfully grew it in cultures of both animal and human cells.

They then injected it into genetically diabetes-prone mice, producing pancreas damage and other symptoms typical of diabetes. Finally, the scientists recovered the same virus from the infected animals.

By these four essential steps, Dr. Drash points out, the NIH scientists had fulfilled Koch's four classic postulates — the rules laid down by the famed German bacteriologist, Robert Koch, for proving that a microscopic organism is a disease's cause.



Franz Josef Strauss

Bavarian Strauss Would Run for Chancellor in '80

BONN, May 24 (NYT) — Franz Josef Strauss, the Conservative Premier of Bavaria, disclosed today his willingness to run for chancellor in next year's elections, thus exposing a struggle for the leadership of the Christian Democrat-Christian Social Union opposition.

His availability comes after a long period in which he denied interest in a candidacy, but systematically designated Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Strauss, 63, is thought to regard his age as a barrier to seeking the chancellor's office after 1980. He is also believed to have been encouraged by the election yesterday of Karl Carstens, the Conservative-nominated speaker of the Bundestag, to the federal presidency.

Mr. Strauss' tactics seem to be to put Mr. Kohl off stride and to move quickly into talks with the Christian Democrat leadership. Mr. Strauss' CSU traditionally has formed a joint slate with the Christian Democrats for national elections.

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Conservative, Pragmatic

Joe Clark: A Country Boy With a Passion for Politics

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO, May 24 (NYT) — In one of his early, determined political campaigns, a young man from Alberta named Joe Clark sought to turn voter unfamiliarity with his name to his advantage.

He printed a campaign brochure with the headline: "What's a Joe Clark?"

Now the world has the answer: A Charles Joseph Clark is the prime minister-elect of Canada. Mr. Clark's Progressive Conservative Party has won a controlling number of seats in Canada's 282-member House of Commons, defeating the Liberal Party of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

At 39, Mr. Clark, a country boy whose grandmother emigrated to western Canada from Michigan, will be Canada's youngest prime minister.

In the coming months he will face a variety of economic, political and diplomatic challenges. Not the least is the proposed separation of Quebec from Canada, the most serious threat to the nation's unity in its 112-year history.

Tokyo Summit

Late next month the world will get its first real look at the West's newest national leader at the economic summit meeting in Tokyo. President Carter and the others will find Mr. Clark conservative in attitude, friendly by nature, pragmatic in practice and bland in appearance. He will favor Pepsi over liquor, never miss mass on Sunday, and likely have a novel or two at hand for his treasured reading time.

And if the mistakes of Mr. Clark's political contemporaries here are any guide, the world leaders will almost surely underestimate

the new prime minister's political skills.

Mr. Clark's election campaign was carefully planned to take maximum advantage of the anti-Trudeau feelings of many Canadians and to obtain maximum exposure in the press and on television and radio and before selected friendly audiences. Showing that he had learned a valuable lesson from his party's 1974 election loss, Mr. Clark offered a minimum target for the Liberals, presenting very few detailed programs that could be picked apart by his opponents.

A pragmatic politician and manager, Mr. Clark has honed his political skills with zeal from his teenage years. The son of a prairie newspaper publisher, he was born June 5, 1939. He was a newspaper boy, a choirboy and an avid follower of sports, though not a participant.

In politics he gained confidence. His awkward-looking gait was no handicap. "Politics always turned him on," a friend from his school days recalls. "Politics," said another longtime friend, "was Joe's passion, career, pleasure and his hobby, too."

Standing at a lectern, coat open to show his vest, one hand in the pocket, with the other gesturing in the air for emphasis, the boyish-looking Mr. Clark even today resembles the president of a student council or leader of a debating club, both of which he was.

Canada's Clark Forming A Minority Government

(Continued from Page 1)

round-the-world trip in January and remarked on how cumbersome it was to have to use an interpreter in countries like Japan, where he will journey next month for an economic summit meeting.

"I doubt," Mr. Clark said later, "that there will be many diplomatic initiatives in the early years of our government. There is a pretty limited range that Canada can take."

A controversial move by Canada abroad could be to transfer its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, an implicit recognition of Israeli sovereignty over the city. It is a step opposed by the United States and the Arabs, but one that Mr. Clark promised Canada's Jewish voters he would take.

As for relations with the United States, the outlook is for virtually no change, given the overwhelming economic, social and cultural interchange between the two countries.

A Conservative government is committed to cutting inflation from the present 9.8 percent annual rate to 3 percent, and unemployment from 13 percent to 6.5 percent by 1985. Emphasizing free enterprise over government intervention, Mr. Clark has also vowed to use tax cuts and other personal and corporate incentives to stimulate the economy from a yearly growth rate of slightly over 3 percent to 5.25 percent. One Conservative plan that proved extremely popular with



Joe Clark

A graduate of the University of Alberta with a bachelor's degree in history and a master's in political science, Mr. Clark is remembered less for his academic achievements (average) than for his political activities on campus, in the province and nationally in the door-to-door campaigning that is still the arena of Canadian politics.

After one unsuccessful attempt to win election to Parliament, Mr. Clark worked as an assistant to Robert Stanfield, head of the national Progressive Conservative Party. In 1972, the boy from High River, Alberta, was elected to Parliament.

When Mr. Stanfield stepped down as leader, Mr. Clark called on his nationwide network of political friends and started his own door-to-door campaign for the then dubious distinction of heading his fractious party.

After 80 Die in Shootings

El Salvador Imposes State Of Siege to Curb Violence

SAN SALVADOR, May 24 (AP) — President Carlos Humberto Romero yesterday imposed a state of siege to help his military-backed government deal with a wave of violence and rebellion that has left 80 persons dead and more than 100 injured in three weeks.

Earlier yesterday, police reported, leftist gunmen ambushed and killed the education minister — a day after 14 persons were slain by police outside the occupied Venezuelan Embassy.

Education Minister Carlos Antonio Herrera Rebollo, a prominent member of the Christian Democratic Party, and his driver were slain near his home by automatic weapons fire.

The current violence prompted the Venezuelan government to fly about 50 of its citizens back to Caracas on military planes.

The government press secretary, Col. Rafael Flores Lima, said that the state of siege was imposed to control the recent wave of violence that culminated in the death of the minister of education today.

30-Day Suspension

It suspends constitutional guarantees for 30 days and allows the police to make arrests without charge and searches without warrant, he said.

The Defense Ministry is responsible for implementing the decree, which will mean a more active role for the National Guard in maintaining order, he said.

Right of assembly, freedom of movement and freedom of the press are suspended and the government will have the right to open mail and tap telephones, Col. Flores Lima added.

He said that no curfew was approved and that the National Assembly, which granted the authority, had given Mr. Romero no other special powers. He added that if the violence continues, the Defense Ministry has the right to suggest and implement a curfew and complete martial law.

Mr. Romero had met nearly all day with security officials and political leaders of his regime. The last state of siege here was declared in May, 1977, after student disturbances.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Kenneth Brown said:

"Such violence is no answer to any of the problems facing that country. We note that the government of El Salvador has demonstrated a willingness to engage in a dialogue with opposition groups."

"The spiral of violence must be brought to an end and concrete efforts undertaken to promote an end to violence and to human rights abuses."

Anti-government violence erupt-

Murder Charge Brought Against Ex-Aide to Amin

NAIROBI, May 24 (UPI) — Uganda's former chief of police was charged with murder today in the first of what is expected to be a long series of trials of aides of deposed President Idi Amin.

Uganda radio said that Kassim Musa Obura, commissioner of police under Marshal Amin, appeared before the chief magistrate of Kampala on a charge of murder, but did not elaborate. Mr. Obura was captured by Tanzanian forces after fleeing to northern Uganda several weeks before the fall of Kampala.

Mr. Obura has denied that he personally took part in any killings committed under the Amin regime, but he has admitted knowledge of killings by others, including Marshal Amin.

He has said that Marshal Amin was responsible for the deaths of Anglican Archbishop Janani Lumum and two government ministers in February, 1977. The official version at the time said that the men died in an automobile accident.

Manila Denies Priest Abducted

MANILA, May 24 (UPI) — Defense authorities said today they have sufficient evidence to show that a Filipino priest who reportedly was abducted by military agents left the country voluntarily.

Deputy Defense Minister Carmelo Barbero said that the Rev. Raymundo Abadico, regional head of a church social action group, flew to Frankfurt accompanied by a former nun on April 19.

Church organizations said Father Abadico was abducted here April 19 by three men. They said the priest, active among laborers and farmers, was being kept in a military "safe house."

ed May 4. Since then, about 40 buses have been burned by terrorists, and militants of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc have seized a number of churches and three foreign embassies. They still occupy the churches and two of the embassies.

At the Venezuelan Embassy late Tuesday, police opened fire on about 150 marchers, some of whom were trying to take food to terrorists inside. The ambassador and seven other hostages escaped Sunday night.

Who Fired First

Col. Flores Lima said that "police received fire from the militants and had to return it," but witnesses said that it was unclear who fired first.

Guns were observed beside the bodies of two of the victims, but it was not clear whether they had fired the guns. Spokesmen for the bloc said that its members did no shooting.

At least three of the dead were women and most appeared to be young. The Red Cross said 20 persons were wounded.

It was the highest number of killings since May 8, when demonstrators outside the occupied Metropolitan Cathedral here were fired upon by police and 23 persons died.

The militants say that they will hold the Venezuelan and French embassies until the government frees three bloc leaders that the militants say are held. The government has released two of five leaders sought, but says that it is not holding the other three.

Took Safe Conduct

Six persons, including the ambassador, are held in the French Embassy. It was seized May 4, the same day the cathedral and the Costa Rican Embassy were taken and a week before the Venezuelan Embassy was occupied. The hostages escaped May 6 from the Costa Rican Embassy and the militants inside accepted safe conduct out of the country.

The occupants of the other two embassies have refused similar offers.

This city of 1 million persons was paralyzed Tuesday before the shootings by a public transportation strike to protest the burning of buses by leftist guerrillas trying to overthrow the government.

Bus owners refused to put their buses on the streets, saying that government protection was inadequate.

U.S. Estimates Skylab Will Fall In June or July

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — The Air Force's latest estimate is that the abandoned Skylab space station will fall to Earth between June 20 and July 14, with July 2 the most likely date, the space agency reported today.

The revised prediction, given a 95-percent probability by the North American Air Defense Command, widens the gap of uncertainty by 11 days from the estimate provided a week ago.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, meanwhile, is planning to make the space laboratory change slightly its attitude in orbit. This maneuver, expected to be attempted within a week or two, is designed to keep Skylab stable in orbit in case scientists decided to try to influence the time it returns.

UN to Study Exile Plan for Ousted Leaders

CANBERRA, Australia, May 24 (Reuters) — The United Nations will consider a suggestion that it administer an island where ousted political leaders could live in exile.

The island is the idea of William Clifford, director of the government-funded Australian Institute of Criminology. He said that he has been told that the plan interests UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Clifford outlined the proposal in a letter to Mr. Waldheim earlier this year, and learned recently that the matter would be raised at next year's UN Congress on Crime.

Under Mr. Clifford's plan, political leaders would live on an isolated island and would contribute to its development by farming and other means.

"The reason the United Nations can be effective is that the governments usually are only interested in ensuring that political opponents do not stage a comeback, and therefore execution is the most effective way of insuring this," Mr. Clifford wrote.

The island would not be a traditional prison but rather a form of "rehabilitation," Mr. Clifford suggested, that possibly every five years the political leader's case might be reviewed by his government with a view to the his returning to his homeland. "There are many people who would be otherwise sentenced to death, who would be grateful to have this kind of reprieve," Mr. Clifford wrote.

Mr. Clifford, for six years director of UN crime-prevention and criminal-justice programs, said that he discussed the idea with senior UN officials in New York from 1969 to 1975.

"We were impressed by the fact that up to that time, there had been a tacit but effective understanding in Latin American areas that when



Israeli settlers from the farming village of Neot Sinai near El Arish refused to leave yesterday when Israeli soldiers arrived to evict them from the sector, which is to be returned to Egypt.

Israel, Egypt to Start Talks on Arab Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

tary government to be abolished and the occupied territories at the end of the five-year period to have attained full self-rule.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, recognized as the sole official representative of the Palestinian people by most Arab states, is violently denouncing the autonomy talks as a sellout to Israeli "imperialism."

Israel's delegation at the start of the talks tomorrow will be led by Interior Minister Yosef Burg, a hard-line conservative. Two members of the Israeli negotiating team, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, have advocated a flexible strategy.

Egypt will be represented by Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil. Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin will visit

Beersheba on Sunday after meeting in El Arish, the capital of the Sinai peninsula, which will be formally placed under Egyptian sovereignty in a military ceremony tomorrow.

In today's air strikes in Lebanon, two villages near Nabatieh were the main targets, according to Palestinian and official Lebanese sources. There was no immediate assessment of casualties, but radio reports said that damage was extensive.

[Israeli shells, it said, fell on positions of the Norwegian and Senegalese contingents of the United Nations peace-keeping force serving in southern Lebanon.]

According to the latest casualty figures obtained from the Palestinians and Lebanese government sources, 20 persons were killed and 40 wounded in the Israeli air strikes yesterday. The Israeli jets also de-

stroyed three Lebanese factories. One of them was for assembling refrigerators under a U.S. license, officials said.

[Today's military activity followed an Israeli statement that the guerrillas had bombed Israeli settlements in upper Galilee from guerrilla positions north of the Litani River.]

[An explosion in Jerusalem today was cited by Palestinian sources here as evidence that Israeli attacks against guerrilla positions in Lebanon will not stop what the sources described as "the struggle against Israeli occupation of Arab territory."]

Settlers Harass Soldiers

EL ARISH, Israeli-Occupied Sinai, May 24 (AP) — Angry Israeli settlers abandoned a vegetable patch today after battling Israeli soldiers a day before Egypt regains control of a portion of the land that Mr. Sadat calls his "sacred Sinai."

Unarmed Israeli troops tolerated insults and were threatened by flaming torches as 200 members of Neot Sinai, a farming community near El Arish refused to leave a 10-acre vegetable field. The settlers threw rocks and vegetables and shouted insults at the soldiers before authorities persuaded them to leave.

The protest was viewed as an indication of troubles to come as settlers on 18 farming settlements are forced during the next three years to abandon their land under provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Japan Politician Admits Fee From Aircraft Maker

TOKYO, May 24 (UPI) — The former head of Japan's Defense Agency admitted under oath today in the parliament that he received 500 million yen (\$2.3 million) from a Japanese trading company acting as sales agent for U.S. aircraft makers in Japan.

But Kazuo Matsuno, currently a member of parliament from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, claimed that the money he received between 1967 and 1971 from Nishio-Iwai Co. was purely a political donation.

Mr. Matsuno said that the payment had nothing to do with Nishio-Iwai's successful sale of McDonnell Douglas F-4E Phantom jets to the Defense Agency as its main fighter plane.

He appeared before a special lower house committee investigating aircraft imports at the request of opposition members. Mr. Matsuno recently was exonerated of bribery charges by Tokyo prosecutors.

Court Removes Bar to Execution Of Florida Man

RAIFORD, Fla., May 24 (UPI) — The U.S. Supreme Court today dissolved a stay granted by Justice Thurgood Marshall that blocked the execution of condemned killer John Spinkink, but a stay granted by a federal appeals court judge remained in effect.

Florida Attorney General Jim Smith was expected, however, to try to persuade Senior Judge Elbert Tuttle of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to also lift his stay.

Judge Marshall and Judge Tuttle had granted stays on Tuesday to block the execution of Spinkink, who is still under a death warrant. The warrant expires at noon tomorrow and Mr. Smith has been trying to convince federal courts to allow Florida officials to proceed with the execution before the warrant expires.

If Judge Tuttle lifts his stay, and other expected last-minute appeals fail, Spinkink, 30, would become the first person to be executed in the United States since Gary Gilmore died before a Utah firing squad in January, 1977. It would be the first execution in Florida in 15 years.

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Art Thieves Ransack Envoy's Paris Home

PARIS, May 24 (AP) — Armed men disguised as deliverymen stole art objects worth about \$2.27 million from the Paris mansion of the United Arab Emirates' ambassador in Britain, police said today.

Four or five uniformed men arrived at the Avenue Foch mansion in a delivery truck last night, bluffed their way past the guards, then held them at gunpoint while they took numerous paintings, sculptures and ivory statuettes, police said. The ambassador, Madhi Tagher, former UAE envoy to France, was in London at the time of the robbery.

To Lift Controls

Democrats in House Vote To Oppose Carter Oil Plan

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — House Democrats today adopted a resolution opposing President Carter's plan to lift controls on domestic oil prices. The 138-9 vote came at a meeting of the House Democratic Caucus.

The resolution's chief sponsor, Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., said that the vote was a strong signal to Mr. Carter of increasing anger in the United States over high oil-company profits.

Rep. Moffett's next effort will be to ask the House to amend a Department of Energy bill to prevent the president's phasing out of controls during fiscal 1980, which begins on Oct. 1.

Although the resolution only states the opinion of the caucus, it is a powerful political medicine for a Democratic president to have his party members in the House go against him on a major issue.

Rep. Moffett, the leader of the fight against decontrol, said that Mr. Carter will be hurt politically if he does not change his stand on the issue because the public is angry about rising oil prices. "The message is clear that Democrats in large numbers are opposed to decontrol," he said. "We think there have been incredible changes in the House and a beginning of a new awareness by American people as to where the focus should be."

If the resolution carries, he plans to propose an amendment on the House floor that would bar spending federal money on phasing out price controls for fiscal 1980.

In other areas, Congress took no action to extend a moratorium that expired yesterday on banning the use of saccharin, the artificial sweetener. Three bills propose extending the moratorium for up to three years.

But Donald Kennedy, the commissioner of the Food and Drug

Budget Unit Challenges Carter Estimates on Oil

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI) — The lifting of controls on U.S. oil prices will cost U.S. consumers more and result in smaller increases in production than the Carter administration has estimated, the Congressional Budget Office said yesterday.

The budget office said that Mr. Carter's proposal would cost an average family an additional \$135 in 1982, the first year of full decontrol. If the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raises its prices 10 percent a year between now and then, the added cost would be \$175.

The administration put the higher cost at about \$100 per household, but that was calculated using the official OPEC price of \$14.55 a barrel and assuming only a 7-percent annual increase. The budget office, more realistically but nevertheless conservatively, added \$1.20 to that because most OPEC producers are charging at least \$1.80 more than the official price.

Added oil output in 1985 from decontrol would be 405,000 barrels a day, according to the budget office analysis, while the administration's estimate is up to 750,000 barrels a day.

Altogether, the budget office study found that decontrol would reduce demand and increase domestic production sufficiently to cut oil imports by about 620,000 barrels a day in 1985. The administration, with its different starting point on prices, put the import reduction at 950,000 barrels a day.

Despite the different estimates on the added cost to each family, the budget office and the administration think that decontrol will add about three-fourths of 1 percent to the level of prices between now and 1982.

Stolen Cezannes Retrieved in U.S.

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP) — Three Cezanne paintings that were stolen nearly six months ago from the Art Institute of Chicago were recovered here yesterday, authorities said. A former employee who allegedly tried to sell them back for \$250,000 was arrested.

The paintings, which had been moved from their frames, are in excellent condition, institute curators said. When they were reported missing Dec. 27 from an institute storage area, their value was estimated at at least \$3 million.



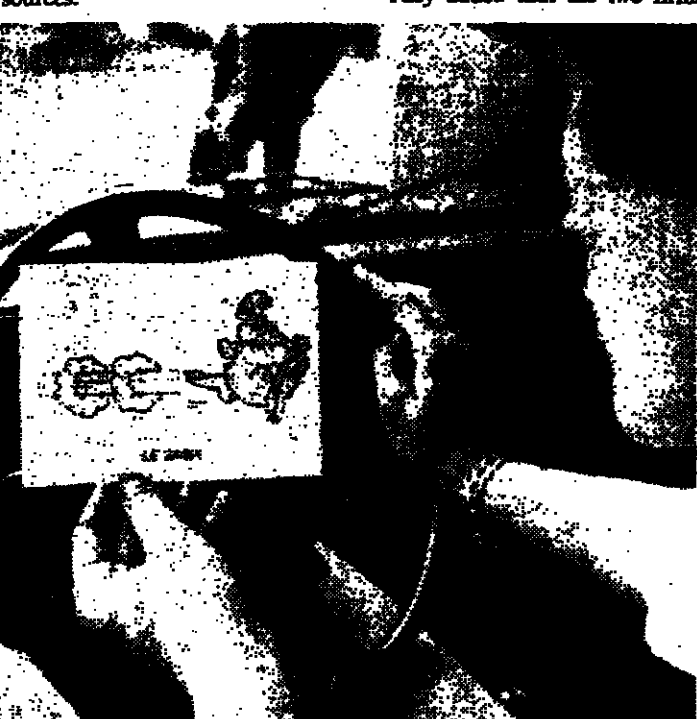
BY APPOINTMENT ONLY — The Counter Balance Union Service in Seattle has begun selling gasoline by appointment. Owner Greg Adams said he started to take appointments on Monday and the week's list had been filled by Tuesday. He schedules 2 drivers per 15 minutes.

France to Fund Economy Car Research

PARIS, May 24 (IHT) — The government will subsidize the research and development of an automobile prototype that will reduce gasoline consumption by as much as 25 percent, according to industry sources.

Through the Agency for Economy of Energy, France will pay up to 75 percent of the costs of research by the Renault and Peugeot-Citroen auto companies, reports said.

They added that the two firms



FRANCE FIGHTS FUEL WASTE — In an attempt to encourage motorists to conserve gasoline, France has invented a term and a symbol, 'le gaspi.' The name comes from gaspillage, or waste. The creature represents a liter of gasoline wasted.

Many Stations to Close

Holiday Gasoline Shortages Seen in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — With the Memorial Day weekend approaching, California continues to be the hardest-hit section of the country, with fuel shortages widespread and state officials struggling to enforce a license-plate rationing scheme.

In Montana, where a shortage of diesel fuel as well as of regular automobile fuel is reported, Lt. Gov. Ted Schwinden predicted that "this month will seem like a tea party compared to next month."

New York motorists will find most gasoline stations closed, purchases rationed and, in many cases, stations with no unleaded fuel.

Although New York will not officially observe the Monday Memorial Day holiday, many gasoline dealers report that they intend to close for the day.

An American Automobile Association's survey of gasoline stations in the New York metropolitan area shows that 62 percent will close on Sunday and Monday. On Long Island, where an emergency allocation of gasoline was sent yesterday because of projected severe shortages, about 70 percent of the stations will be closed both days.

Some stations will remain open on Saturday. Some will close in the afternoon. Others will open during peak periods only.

On most New Jersey highways, gasoline purchases will be limited to \$3 or \$5 maximum and the state's automobile association urged motorists to buy their gasoline before the weekend to avoid lines. In Connecticut, only about 25 percent of the stations are expected to stay open during the three-day period.

Although gasoline supplies have tended to become scarce each weekend, this holiday weekend will be particularly difficult because many stations have used this month's allocations, while others

U.K. Warning on Oil

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ) — The government warned today that it may be forced to use emergency powers to ration oil unless consumption is reduced.

The minister of state for employment, the Earl of Gowrie, told the House of Lords that "it is inevitable that the public generally will not get all the oil they need in the ensuing months. This shouldn't cause any real problems if, and

Thais to Expel All Refugees of Cambodia War

BANGKOK, May 24 (UPI) — The Thai Supreme Command said today that all refugees from fighting in Cambodia must be pushed out of Thailand for reasons of national security but that soldiers will have their weapons returned to them.

A spokesman said that the Thai Army was ready, willing and able to defend the country against the 10 Vietnamese divisions active along the Thai-Cambodian border.

He said that Thailand has not given permission to the Soviet Union to transport military equipment through Thai airspace to support the Vietnamese, but that there was no way to check whether transport planes regularly flying over Thailand were carrying such equipment.

He said that more than 65,000 Cambodian refugees have already been forced back across the border to Cambodia.

The continuing Vietnamese military successes in Cambodia were making it more difficult for Thailand to persuade the Khmer Rouge to leave Thailand, he said. But he added that there were still many areas uncontrolled by the Vietnamese and their Cambodian government allies.

Egypt Arrests Six for Spying

CAIRO, May 24 (UPI) — Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail announced today that an underground Communist cell has been smashed and six Egyptians arrested for allegedly providing the Bulgarian Embassy with information.

The six, he said, include two former members of Parliament, a journalist and a movie director.

They were asked by Bulgarian officials, before the embassy was closed last December, to infiltrate President Anwar Sadat's office, the Foreign Ministry, the Arab League and the armed forces, Mr. Ismail said. He described the conspiracy as part of a "grand Soviet design."

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J.P. Williams

News Analysis

NATO Would Need French, Spanish Forces in Wartime

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS (NYT) — France and Spain were absent from last week's meeting here of NATO's Defense Planning Committee, but military and political leaders of the alliance argue that without the active participation of the two countries and the unrestricted use of their territory, the defense of Western Europe would be hazardous if France withdrew 13 years ago from military integration in the alliance, and Spain has never been a member. But France remains a full member of the alliance, according to a government statement on defense policy. Withdrawal from the integrated military alliance, the statement said, did not mean that France was refusing to cooperate closely with allies, but only that it was rejecting any "automatic" commitment to the defense of Western Europe. France's cooperation, with the major military members of NATO, the United States, West Germany and Britain, embraces planning, intelligence and ground, sea and air forces. But French and Spanish cooperation in war would give NATO something it would desperately need: depth.

It is a scant 100 miles from the west exercise area at Meiningen East Germany to the Rhine at Mainz in West Germany. Soviet tanks would have to cover only 40 miles to reach Hamburg from their jump-off positions in East Germany. The lines of communication on the port of Bremen to the S 7th Army's sector near Frankfurt are close to the German border and would be vulnerable to missiles, bombs and airborne sorties.

France's role

French entry into a war would increase NATO's manpower by about a third and add 1,000 tanks and 500 combat planes to its resources. But, perhaps more important, it would permit the alliance to switch its bases to French territory on the Atlantic and the English Channel, use French oil pipelines and land troop transport and other planes in France.

Yet the French have neither developed a contingency plan for providing communications support for NATO nor publicly announced air ground support of the allies. It could be done, senior officers emphasize, without approving NATO plans or placing French forces under the alliance's command.

France's present role in the alliance suggests that in the event of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe, French ground and air forces would be employed to deliver counterattacks or plug holes in the NATO front. France would also

Intact Delegates in Manila, Rich or Poor, Ride in Style

By James P. Sterba

MANILA (NYT) — "Car for the main entrance," "Attention: Car for Sri Lanka up next," "Car for Botswana — car for Botswana to the Convention center."

Through the days and far into the night, hotel loudspeakers blared announcements for the arrival of national delegations to the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development — UNCED.

But the vehicles are not just cars. They are shiny, new Mercedes-Benz limousines, the motorized symbol of luxury, especially in the Third World. The government of President Ferdinand Marcos imported 200 Mercedes-Benz limousines for the conference. Each delegation has exclusive use of one Mercedes-Benz driver.

But the United States declined, saying politely that it did not need a car. It seemed to the U.S. delegation that temporarily bridging the gap between rich and poor by means of a Mercedes was symbolic of a somewhat skewed world economic order.

Sessions of the conference have been held every three or four years since 1964. They have become the world's largest organized confrontations between rich nations and poor — also known as the haves and have-nots, the First World and the Third World, the developed and developing countries and, in UN jargon, Group B and the group of 77.

As a member of Group B, the United States, along with West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Sweden and two dozen other developed nations, had been a highly visible target for the wrath of the group of 77, which now numbers nearly 120 nations.

Not This Time

But not this time. Among the more than 2,000 delegates representing 159 countries and subnational and extranational entities such as the Ukraine and the Vatican, the United States is almost invisible. According to some members of its delegation, it intends to stay that way, reflecting a low-profile posture rooted in the practicality that the Carter administration portends believes is needed to cool off the heretofore heated rich-poor relationship.

Unlike the often fiery counterattacks and rebuttals issued against rich world leaders by Daniel Loynihan, when he was UN delegate, the speech here by Andrew Young, the present delegate, out-

lined reserved positions and was peppered with such words as "pragmatic," "practical," and "realistic."

Some delegates called it a let-down, and a local columnist wrote, "Once again, the Vietnam syndrome held back the hand that could have started something really good and tangible."

The administration's relatively quiet diplomacy here, with its lack of major initiatives to the Third World, reflects two basic conditions, according to members of the U.S. delegation.

The first is timing. The White House and State Department have their hands full with the strategic arms treaty, with plans for the U.S.-Soviet summit and with a scheduled economic summit in Tokyo with the leading industrial nations. Sec. of State Cyrus Vance is not scheduled to appear here.

The second condition is the United Nations itself. The session is educational, allowing nations to define their positions and their problems, and the resolutions, while not binding, are a "laboratory" effect. A U.S. delegate said. But after 15 years, the conference said. But after 15 years, the conference said. But after 15 years, the conference said.

The U.S. delegation is relatively small. With 25 members, it is about the same size as Venezuela's and only half the size of the Soviet Union's. Still, the United States insists that it is not taking the conference lightly.

"We regard this as the most important north-south event this year and maybe for the next couple of years," a delegate said. Within the developed group, the United States sees itself as a moderate between such nations as Sweden, Finland and Norway, which favor concessions to the Third World, and such harder-line industrial countries as West Germany and Japan.

Before the conference, U.S. representatives attempted to coordinate positions with the European Community and Japan. Permanent delegates to the conference's secretariat in Geneva also called on Third World delegates to get their views.

The results were two notebooks of position papers, one classified and one not, each about four inches thick and carried to Manila by a "lean" team composed mainly of technical experts to carry out orders.

Harrods Owner Bids \$3 million For Scots Isle

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — For the past decade, the satellites on patrol to watch for bursts of radiation from sneak nuclear weapons tests have detected scores of mysterious explosive events, not on Earth but far out in space.

Now, for the first time, the source of one appears to have been identified.

The event, on March 5, was recorded by eight widely scattered international spacecraft, providing enough data to pinpoint a source region that includes the remnant of a former star explosion, or supernova, in the Large Magellanic Cloud. The cloud is a grouping of stars near the Milky Way galaxy, within which Earth lies.

The outburst, recorded in gamma rays, was 50 times more intense than any previously detected. Yet it rose to full power in far less than one-thousandth of a second and faded in less than one-hundredth of a second. Those analyzing the data are at a loss to explain so intense a burst of energy, particularly because the apparent source is 180,000 light years away.

Intense Energy

Gamma rays are the most energetic form of electromagnetic radiation. They are typically generated by nuclear reactions, as in an atomic bomb explosion.

Because of the special characteristics of the March 5 event, astronomers suspect that its nature may

have been different from the gamma ray bursts previously observed.

In recent months, spacecraft carrying gamma ray detectors have become sufficiently dispersed through the solar system for the organization of an "interplanetary network" seeking to pinpoint the sources of such events.

Hot-Water Spa In Patio Kills 2 in California

By Walter Sullivan

VENTURA, Calif., May 24 (UPI) — A retired Navy officer and his wife are believed to have been the first Americans to die in a hot-water spa of the kind that has become increasingly popular in California.

Wesley La Rozza, 58, and his wife, Helen, 53, passed out and died as they relaxed in the spa at their home in Simi Valley, Calif.

Medical sources said that there have been no previous reports of such deaths in the hot tubs and fiberglass spas, which began gaining popularity in California several years ago and are now spreading across the United States.

The bodies of the La Rozzas were found by a neighbor in the spa on the patio of their home in the Los Angeles suburb.

New Zealand Recount Ousts New Legislator

By Walter Sullivan

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 24 (Reuters) — Malcolm Douglas, a Labor member of the New Zealand Parliament was ousted from his seat following a vote recount today only eight days after being sworn in.

Mr. Douglas lost his seat one day after making his first speech.

Mysterious Energy Burst Identified Near Milky Way

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — For the past decade, the satellites on patrol to watch for bursts of radiation from sneak nuclear weapons tests have detected scores of mysterious explosive events, not on Earth but far out in space.

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Canada Divided

Some will be tempted to link the Progressive Conservative victory in Canada with a worldwide trend toward conservatism — in New Zealand, Australia, Sweden and, only three weeks ago, Britain. Even if such a trend exists, and we suspect it is only optical, it cannot embrace the Canadian results. For one thing, what kind of ideological victory is it when the Liberals win the popular vote by 500,000? For another thing, the election was decided by issues of language, culture and history, not economic ideology.

Yes, young Joe Clark has brought Canada's Progressive Conservative Party to power for the first time in 16 years, which may be healthy indeed. No democracy can maintain its vitality without a timely alternation of parties. But the results make clear that he is taking over a seriously divided country. Clark's party will have the largest number of seats in the new Parliament but will not have an outright majority. For Canadians behaved like members of two nations: French-speaking Quebec voted for the Liberals; the English-speaking provinces gave most of their votes to Clark's Conservatives.

It appeared during the campaign that the voters were uninterested in the question of national unity and concerned more with bread-and-butter issues like inflation, unem-

ployment and the decline of the Canadian dollar. But the results suggest that it was Pierre Trudeau's French background and Clark's English-language background that were decisive for most voters.

Clark realizes the implicit danger. In his first postelection statement, he sought to reassure Quebec that it "will not feel isolated in a Clark government" and promised a new and presumably more centralized partnership between the federal and provincial governments. But the opportunity for the separatist Parti Quebecois, which now rules Quebec, is obvious enough. There are already rumors of plans to speed up a referendum in which Quebecers will vote on whether they wish to loosen their political ties to the rest of Canada. The one bright spot is that Trudeau, even in defeat, remains a powerful symbol of unity. In extremis, it is conceivable that a Clark-Trudeau coalition could be formed to defend the integrity of the nation.

There seems every reason to suppose that Washington and Ottawa will continue to enjoy close cooperation and good relations. It is not interventionism to hope that Clark will find the words and ways to persuade Canadians of all cultural backgrounds to continue as citizens of a free, united country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Big Win for Scoop Jackson

Progress achieved by the executive branch in dealing with both China and the Soviet Union brings to center stage a question in which the Congress has the leading role: bestowing the normal trade and tariff conditions, misnamed "most-favored-nation" (MFN) status upon the two Communist powers. With Peking, the MFN question arises as the result of governmental agreement on a basic framework for trade. With Moscow, it arises in the context of the expected imminent conclusion of a SALT agreement and the scheduling of a summit next month.

Five years ago, with Soviet Jews foremost in mind, Congress made a good record on emigration a condition of normal trade with all Communist countries. Some legislators did this solely out of a concern for emigration. Others saw emigration as a way to control trade and restrain détente. The Soviet Union now meets a fair emigration test — Jews are departing at the rate of 4,000 a month. Although this is accepted by Rep. Charles Vanik, one of two leading drafters of the trade-emigration link, the other, Sen. Henry Jackson, stands fast. Jackson further confounds the administration by suggesting that an imbalance be deliberately created by offering MFN to Peking alone. The administration is puzzling over how to proceed.

MFN should be offered simultaneously

and soon to Moscow and Peking. To favor Peking alone would be to risk offending the Kremlin for no useful purpose. The technical reason to extend MFN to both is that their emigration policies meet the standards of the law. The economic reason is to make money. The political reason is that MFN can help broaden the limited areas of common interest the United States has with the two countries. It seems unlikely that, as some in the administration desire, Congress will repeal Jackson-Vanik. But repeal is not vital. The president can waive the trade restrictions if he receives adequate emigration "assurances." In deciding what constitutes "assurances," he should seek a formula that keeps the Kremlin interested in allowing a reasonable flow but does not bestow a free pass. He should have such a formula ready for summit bargaining.

The "Jackson amendment" has provoked endless debate over the ends and means of American foreign policy. The debate is over. Whatever else the amendment has accomplished, it can now be said to be responsible for a considerable level of emigration. Almost any other politician would be eager to claim a success. Scoop Jackson, still bargaining, hangs back. His resistance should be smothered in praise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

End of Shabby Episode

The appointment of Sir Nicholas (Nico) Henderson, a career diplomat, to replace Mr. Peter Jay as Our Man in Washington ends, thankfully, a shabby episode for Britain. Two years ago, the Labor government made way for Mr. Jay, son-in-law of former Prime Minister Jim Callaghan, by pushing out his predecessor, Sir Peter Ramsbotham.

Sir Peter was accused of being out of touch with modern America. It was a disgraceful smear on a loyal public servant who could not answer back. Since then Mr. Jay hasn't struck us as being particularly in touch himself. Now, like his wife's dad, he will have to get used to a new job.

— From the Sun (London).

One Less Rival to Strauss

Professor Karl Carstens is a figurehead with much intelligence and a muted Nazi past. It is reasonable to assume that if he is still affected by the virus which Hitler spread across Germany the evidence would have surfaced by now. . . . He can represent West Germany with dignity and confidence. . . . His election means that the right-wing and unpredictable Franz Josef Strauss of the Bavarian Christian Social Union has one fewer rival to bother about. Today Herr Strauss is one step closer to the Chancellor's throne.

— From the Guardian (London).

Other Issues Than Quebec

The minority government may well be better than the continuing economic drift and mounting disillusionment after Mr. Trudeau's over-long 11-year term of office.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago May 25, 1904

BUDAPEST — In the presence of the Emperor Franz Josef and a large and aristocratic attendance, the polo tournament, which had been in progress for the past fortnight, was brought to a conclusion yesterday. Sufficient praise cannot be given to Count Geza Andrássy, who has sacrificed great time and money to organizing polo. He is also a very fine shot, and at his enormous estate he has a first class pack of hounds, a beautiful polo field and a pigeon-shooting ground. He is an extremely grand all-around sportsman, and has won several racing competitions.

Fifty Years Ago May 25, 1929

WASHINGTON — Herbert Hoover was the first president to have a telephone on his desk, and he may soon add to it one of the new radio-telephones, with which he would be able to place a call to Europe. About one call a day was made, to Europe from Washington last year, according to the Post. Some calls originate at the State Department, but more are put in by Embassies and Legations. Lack of secrecy in the conversations is a drawback to greater use of the system, but the essence of diplomacy in these times is not always secrecy. Scrambling devices will be introduced to remedy the lacking.



West Bank: Those 'Illegal' Settlements

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As Israel and Egypt begin negotiations this weekend on the degree of autonomy to be given Palestinian Arabs, the central question is this: To whom does the West Bank belong?

Our State Department has no position about who owns that land, except to say that it does not belong to Israel. Although Secretary Vance admitted in 1977 that it is "an open question as to who has legal right to the West Bank," his spokesmen lose no opportunity to label Israeli settlements in that area as "illegal."

When a reporter asks for the legal opinion on which such condemnation is based, the best the State Department can come up with is a six-page letter written to House Foreign Affairs subcommittee chairman on April 21, 1978, from legal adviser Herbert Hansell.

Arabs Lost

In that letter, Hansell pointed out that the UN partition of 1947 was "never effectuated," that is, a lawyerly way of saying that Trans-Jordan (the name meant "across the Jordan") grabbed the West Bank by invading the new Jewish state in 1948 and became the occupying power.

In 1967, Jordan's King Hussein saw a chance to take the rest of the land west of the Jordan River and joined the Syrian-Egyptian attack on Israel. The Arabs lost, and the West Bank — previously occupied by Jordan's troops — was then occupied by Israel.

Here the Hansell Doctrine takes its curious leap. Never mind that the West Bank was taken by force and occupied by Jordan in 1948, or that it was retaken by Israel while defending itself in 1967, or that its sovereignty was murky. Simply because Israeli troops went in, says Hansell, "under international law, Israel thus became a belligerent occupant of these territories."

From that pronouncement, all else flows: "territory coming under the control of a belligerent occupant does not thereby become its sovereign territory," and under Article 48 of the 1949 Geneva Convention (intended to prevent displacement of populations) the "occupying power shall not transfer

parts of its own civil population on to the territory it occupies." Hence, settlements are "illegal."

But the Israeli settlers are not displacing Arabs, and do not threaten to.

Moreover, those rules were never applied to Jordan when it was the occupier. Sen. Bob Packwood of Oregon attacked the "illegal" charge in a speech last week: "From 1949 to 1967, Jordan held the West Bank. No second Arab-Palestinian state was ever created in those 18 years. No country except Great Britain and Pakistan ever recognized Jordan's sovereignty over the West Bank. No Arab country has ever conceded Jordan's right to the West Bank."

Sovereignty Is Key

Sovereignty — who owns the land — is the key. Jordan claims it; the PLO claims it; and Israel, through its continued settlement policy, asserts its own claims. The moment Israel gives up its right to settle, it gives up that claim to sovereignty. If Israel were to admit it is not at least part owner, an independent Palestinian state would be born, which — in this decade, at

least — would be an intolerable threat to Israel's security.

That's why Carter, blind to the danger of a radical Arab state nestled in Israel's vitals, calls the settlements "an obstacle to peace." In reality, they are an obstacle to the PLO.

At Camp David, when Menachem Begin presented his plan for self-government by Palestinian Arabs, he made clear that at the end of five years, if anyone else claimed sovereignty, Israel would also claim sovereignty. Israel was not giving up its interest in that West Bank land.

That's what the big flap in the Israeli Cabinet was about last week, as Israel and Egypt prepared initial positions. For openers, Sadat announced he would be calling for his extreme: a sovereign Palestinian Arab state. As promised, Begin countered with his own extreme: local autonomy of the people, but Israeli sovereignty over the land.

'Guidance'

Defense Minister Weizman blew his stack at that; he felt such an honest laying of the cards on the table would distress Sadat. Foreign

Minister Dayan patched things up by treating the position paper as "guidance" to the Israeli negotiators and not as a paper to be handed to the Egyptians.

That provides some more room to maneuver, but illustrates the essence of the negotiation: It's about sovereignty. If the negotiation succeeds, nobody will emerge the clearest sovereign power. Nobody — not Israel, not Jordan, not some autonomous entity — should wind up with exclusive sovereignty. National ownership can be shared; there can be no final settlement that does not include the right of Jewish settlers to settle.

We should be on our guard against phony administration claims that only by pressuring Israel to give up its settlements policy can we induce the Saudis to embrace the Egyptians again. Carter should stop insisting Israel has no rights of sovereignty in the West Bank, and start urging the negotiators to find a middle ground — one that will enable Jews to live peacefully among Arabs in that Arab-populated land just as a half million Arabs live peacefully in Israel.

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Quagmire in Southern Africa

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In the next three weeks President Carter has to make one of his most difficult foreign policy decisions, whether to impose sanctions against Rhodesia. Why is it so hard? Why should he not simply follow the Senate's advice and welcome the new Salisbury government about to be formed under a first black prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa?

The concern is over practical consequences. American policy on Rhodesia has to change now, has to take account of Muzorewa's showing in the internal election. But too abrupt a change might do real damage to American interests.

The basic danger lies in identifying the United States with the white minority in southern Africa. The new Rhodesian constitution leaves most effective power in the hands of the white 3 percent of the

population — control of the army, for example and the civil service and the courts. For that reason Muzorewa is widely regarded in Africa as a front for white Rhodesia and, more significantly, South Africa. The United States could expect a deeply hostile reaction if it embraced the bishop.

Many Empty Words

But why should we care about angry words from Africa? Wouldn't they come mainly from radical governments that attack the United States anyway? Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, a prime mover in the campaign to end sanctions, said the other day that the criticism was just " rhetoric," and he " wouldn't pay that much attention."

Of course African governments, like others, utter a good many empty words. But if they see the United States as joining the white reduct in Southern Africa, their reaction might matter.

The chairman of the House African Affairs Subcommittee, Rep. Stephen Solarz, recently wrote African leaders asking their views on American policy in Rhodesia. The president of Liberia, W.R. Tolbert Jr., cabled back that to end sanctions and recognize the Muzorewa government would erode "the good will that the United States now enjoys among many African states." He foresaw specific damaging results, among them this: "The action would adversely affect whatever support the United States may hope to garner among African states in respect of its initiatives in the Middle East."

Oil and Capital

Liberia is one of the least radical of African governments, historically closest to the United States, and it is worried about the consequences. The reaction would be equally strong from the most important country in black Africa, Nigeria. Its leaders have acted before now against Western firms that did business with Rhodesia.

Nigeria's oil is important to the West. So are its financial deposits, especially in Britain. A threat to withdraw those balances worried the British government at an earlier stage of the Rhodesian tangle. And concern about the economic consequences is one reason why the new Conservative government, though ideologically inclined to end sanctions, is moving so slowly.

There is another danger, potentially even more serious, that I believe is on the mind of the new British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, as well as of American officials. That is the risk of being drawn into responsibility for the survival of the Muzorewa government: the risk of finding ourselves in a southern African quagmire.

If the United States were now to move all the way toward the Muzorewa government, it would lose the influence it has had with the Front-line black states nearby. It

would have no way to play a mediating role in an attempt to end what is a major guerrilla war: one that has cost 20,000 lives so far, the equivalent of 500,000 in the United States.

The Russians might well step up their arms shipments to the Patriotic Front guerrillas. Zambia, now helpless before Rhodesia attacks, might seek Soviet aid for the first time. If the war then turns against the Salisbury government, the Carter administration would be under heavy pressure from the Right to do something — not to "let a free government go under." Would we send military aid? Advisers?

Danger of War

In short, there is a danger of finding ourselves coupled with South Africa in an escalating, internationalized war. That would be a formula for isolating the United States in the world. It would be a disastrous historical mistake.

There is also an internal American reason for caution in embracing Salisbury. To an extent not yet generally understood, leading American blacks identify with the blacks of southern Africa — and suspect that white America is prepared to sell them out. The black Mayor of Atlanta, Maynard Jackson, has lately raised money for the Patriotic Front. Blacks know that Muzorewa's friends here include men who have been for white minority rule all along, such as Sen. Jesse Helms.

All these factors suggest that the United States should change its policy with deliberate speed and not get out in front of Britain. What influence we have, including the possibility of lifting sanctions, should be used for the next few months to encourage peace talks and move the Salisbury government toward real black political responsibility. And President Carter has an obligation to do what he has not done so far: explain the American interests that may be at stake in Rhodesia.

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Indonesia: 500,000 in Coup Plot?

By Eqbal Ahmad

WASHINGTON — An unintended achievement of the Iranian revolution is that finally minute attention is being given to infractions of human rights in Iran. Other Third World countries, especially those favored by the U.S. government and corporations, escape such attention.

In Indonesia human rights violations have been monumental, and there are signs that Gen. Suharto's regime may meet the same fate as the shah.

Since 1965-66, when Suharto consolidated power, his regime's atrocities have been underplayed in the West. The slaughter of perhaps 1 million people and the incarceration of half a million have been portrayed as a response to an attempted, allegedly Communist coup.

Forced Labor

This year's State Department human rights report states that "up to 500,000 may have been initially detained . . . on suspicion of complicity in the attempted coup."

"Can anyone give an example of a 500,000-person coup?" asks Prof. Benedict Anderson, an authority on Indonesia, in a refutation of the report.

The administration justifies its economic and military support of Indonesia by claiming that there have been improvements in human rights there. Much is made of the publicized release of political prisoners. In fact, large numbers of them are redeployed for forced labor on government plantations. The rest, denied the required "certificates of non-involvement" in the coup of 1965, cannot get jobs.

A Amnesty International report in October that there were "almost certainly still more than 30,000 political prisoners in Indonesia." They are held in appalling conditions. Thousands have died of medical neglect. Many have gone without trial for 13 years. Among the new prisoners are former supporters of Suharto.

Initially, the West's generous backing helped curb inflation, attracted multinational corporations and brought imported luxuries. The resulting sense of prosperity reinforced the coalition. But then the corporations found talks with officials more lucrative than with native entrepreneurs. Joint ventures became less a partnership in production than profit-sharing between foreigners and officials. And with bribes reaching reported figures of up to \$30 million, corruption defined class.

Agribusiness and the modernization of farming deprived millions of their livelihood and dislocated rural people without significantly increasing production.

By 1977, Indonesia, formerly self-sustaining in rice, became the world's No. 1 rice importer; famine broke out only a few miles from Jakarta, the capital. In 1976, the oil company, Pertamina, went bankrupt with \$10.5 billion in foreign debt, making Indonesia the only member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to have a bankrupt national oil company, and bringing Indonesia's foreign debt to \$20 billion.

East Timor

As the New Order Coalition disintegrated, Suharto found it necessary to fix elections and suppress dissent. Fixing the elections of 1977 and required careful engineering. In 1977, it required outright bulldozing.

In between, former allies were arrested and newspapers closed. Isolated at home, and keen to divert its edgy younger officers, the junta launched a brutal aggression in East Timor, a former Portuguese colony.

Relief organizations and independent observers, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, are barred from East Timor, now annexed by Indonesia. Hence, it is difficult to reach an accurate estimate of the ongoing slaughter. Shepherd Forman, an anthropologist who worked in Timor, described it as "the annihilation of a simple mountain people."

These sources suggest that up to 100,000 people, or a sixth of East Timor's population, may have been killed by the invaders. More shall die, for the occupation and resistance to it is continuing.

The hope for a timely and just peace lies in public opinion's inducing Western governments, especially the United States, to withhold arms until Indonesia heeds the UN call for the exercise by Timors of the right of self-determination.

(The author is a fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, a research organization in Washington.)

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European Parliament

Hapsburg Candidacy Stirs Wrath

By John Vinocur

MUNICH (NYT) — For a man who has been called a racist and a reactionary during the last month, Otto von Hapsburg is a mild-looking ogre. The eldest son of the last Austro-Hungarian emperor looks out at the world blandly and, in gray suit and brown shoes, seems about as menacing as a wren. But he has become the only public issue of any sensitivity in the West German campaign for the first European Parliament, to be elected June 10.

Led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the Social Democratic Party has been insisting that West German democracy will be discredited if Otto von Hapsburg is elected, as is expected, on the Christian Social Union slate in Bavaria.

Gauge of Feeling

The situation is interesting not just because the former archduke is truly a one-of-a-kind politician. It shows with equal strength how little any of the more substantive issues have concerned voters here, and it serves as a good gauge of how West German public feeling about European unity has receded from passion to boredom in the last decade.

In what seems to be an attempt to motivate the voters, the Social Democrats have pounced on the conservative views of von Hapsburg, who became a West German citizen last year, with something approaching glee.

"If they are going so hard on it," he said in an interview, "it is because they can't handle

someone who is on the conservative side and who has no Nazi past. If they can't do better than this, then I feel sad for them. This sounds rather arrogant, but I suppose I could turn out to be an important part of the parliament."

The critics of the 66-year-old son of Emperor Karl have concentrated on areas outside his relationship to the Austrian throne, the restoration of which he renounced in 1961.

Bruno Friedrich of the Social Democrats maintains that von Hapsburg, although not a Nazi, was close to the Belgian Rexist group of Leon Degrelle that collaborated with Nazi occupation forces during World War II.

Since then, von Hapsburg, who received a doctorate in political science from the University of Louvain, has lived mainly as an essayist and lecturer for conservative newspapers and audiences. This career has produced thick files of documentation for those, such as the Social Democratic leadership in the Bavarian parliament, who are now labeling him a reactionary of the worst kind.

Talking about himself in offices donated by Friedrich Jahn, a Bavarian fast-food millionaire, von Hapsburg said he was "a full supporter of Rhodesia" and "a supporter of not attacking South Africa." He has said that the United Nations is dominated by "anti-European illiterates, despots and cannibals." He stresses that he believes in human dignity above all else, but adds that some of the economic aspects of South African

apartheid are advantageous to the blacks.

His most unusual suggestion has been that in certain emergency situations, such as international nuclear blackmail, governments should let a strong man take over for nine months, allowing him to suspend laws and "take all measures necessary for the maintenance of the life of the population."

Youth Upset

He described his "strong man" plan as "just throwing out ideas." No one mentions, he said, that he insists on an independent judiciary to go with his strong man, who would be selected by the parliament.

Although von Hapsburg has been strongly defended by Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader, his positions and his very rapid movement to prominence on the Christian Social Union's Bavarian list, without being a member of the party, have upset some of the rank and file. The party's youth section is understood to be particularly upset by his candidacy and has made only convoluted statements with nuances of support.

Typical of the problems that his candidacy is thought to raise for youth leaders is his attitude toward popular music. He said that Bob Dylan and other singers "are highly Communist-influenced, whether they know it or not, and in this way act as agents of the Soviet Union." He added: "The texts of popular songs are very destructive of moral values and liberal society. Many of them are highly pornographic."



Otto von Hapsburg
"This sounds rather arrogant."

They are trying to undermine our own free society," von Hapsburg conceded that it was unlikely, even with his speaking command of seven languages, that he would be able to do much about pop music at the European Parliament. "In any case," he said, "I'm really for diversity. That's the old Central European way."

He said he had no regrets about giving up his imperial claims, even though many of his supporters, and a housekeeper who answered the telephone at his home near Munich, seem to prefer referring to him as Kaiserliche Hoheit, or Imperial Highness. "If you're interested in something and that something is hampering you, cramping your style, then you have to give it up," he said. "When you're convinced you're right, why have regrets?"

'Tin Drum,' 'Apocalypse Now' Named Top Films

By Thomas Quinn Curris

CANNES, May 24 (IHT) — "The Tin Drum," the German film of Volker Schlöndorff, and Francis Ford Coppola's Vietnam war epic, "Apocalypse Now," shared the Palme d'Or as the two best motion pictures to have been shown in competition during the 1979 Cannes Festival.

The announcements were made this afternoon by Favre Lebert, the festival president, with Francoise Sagan, president of the jury, at his side.

The best actress was judged to be Sally Field in "Norma Rae," Martin Ritt's portrait of a young woman who turns union organizer in a textile factory in the U.S. South. The best-actor award went to Jack

Lennon, who plays the worried engineer in a nuclear plant where things go wrong, in "The China Syndrome."

Eva Mattes in Werner Herzog's "Woyzeck" and Stefano Madia in Dino Risì's generation gap thriller, "Caro Papa," received awards for the best acting in supporting roles.

The jury prize was awarded to the Soviet "Siberiada," a three-hour chronicle of social change in the wilds of eastern Russia between 1915 and the 1960s.

Hommage was paid to Miklos Jancso for his cinematic career. He was represented here this year by "Hungarian Rhapsody." An award for young cinema — a new prize — was bestowed on Jacques Doillon for "La Drolese."

The Palme d'Or for a short went to Raoul Servais' "Harpy."

The 32d Cannes festival may be considered a success. The general quality of its presentations has been higher than customary and there can be no complaint about lack of variety.

Its program has included a dud or two, as is inevitable with a venture of such ambitious size. These tournaments rely on what is available in the international market at the moment and on the whole Cannes has been in luck. Its guests have witnessed "Hair," "Manhattan," "The China Syndrome," the long-awaited "Apocalypse Now," "The Tin Drum," "Siberiada," a cross-section of current French and Italian productions, and films from Australia, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Cuba, Poland and Belgium.

Peculiarity has dominated the subject matter this year. Only "The China Syndrome," with its alarming warning of possible slips in nuclear energy plants, bears any relation to the problems of the modern world, and even it is in melodramatic fantasy form. Consider the topicality and plausibility of some of the others.

Renouncing a Fortune
In the Norwegian "Arven" a man feels too ashamed to accept a huge shipping fortune. Have you ever met such a man? In the Swedish "Victoria," from the Knut Hamsun novel, the population of a tiny Norwegian fishing village a century ago, speaks exclusively in pidgin English. In "Manhattan," a TV scriptwriter gives up a cushy job to talk bubble-gum philosophy to two girls, one an adolescent madly in love with him. In "Apocalypse Now," a U.S. colonel in the fury of the Vietnam War goes berserk and conducts himself like a figure in a pseudo-Condor novel. The Nazi occupation of Danzig and World War II were seen through the eyes of a demented midge in "The Tin Drum."

"Caro Papa" has a son who resents his father's affluence bitterly and sets the old boy up as a target for terrorists. Two callow morons hole themselves up in an attic to talk drive for two hours in "La Drolese." The hero of "Serie Noire" is a cretin who commits murder by mistake. The Yugoslav "Occupation in 26 Images" is full of torture and cannibalism is the climax of the Cuban "The Survivors," while "L'Ingorgo" fancies that there is hilarity and drama in a two-hour traffic jam.

What was not remote to reality was distant in time and place. "Hair" is about 1960s hippies. "The Europeans" about the New England landed gentry a hundred years ago. "Siberiada" takes us to faraway Russian forests, while "Hungarian Rhapsody" gives us a blurred, chapter of Magyar history. "Days of Heaven" wails us to the wheat fields of Texas in 1916. "My Brilliant Career" to Australia in the 1890s and "Les Soeurs Bronte" to Yorkshire in 1840. The Belgian "A Woman in a Twilight Garden" turns back the clock to Antwerp in 1939 and "Woyzeck" to 1836 Germany. "Eboli," an adaptation of Carlo Levi's interesting autobiography, in which the protagonist is exiled to southern Italy for opposing the Mussolini regime, seemed a tame study of oppression when compared to the treatment of dissidents by Hitler, Stalin and company.

The assiduous search for analogy and underlying significance in the stuff of these films is best instanced by the short, "The Walzing Policemen," in which two cops dance together to the "Emperor Waltz," at first nervously and tentatively and then, gaining confidence, with a note of flamboyant triumph. "Is there a political lesson here?" inquires the program note. To anyone in their right mind there is none, but the spectator who has been exposed to a surfeit of bizarre themes may ponder the question.

Language
Simplified Greek Gaining

By Paul Anastasiadis

ATHENS (AP) — "It's all Greek to me."

That expression, reflecting the complexity of the Greek language for foreigners, may soon lose its basis. Greek is being simplified as it becomes the latest linguistic addition to the European Economic Community.

The movement for change is a grass-roots one, not sponsored by the government, with authors, publishers and newspapers abandoning the language's complex series of accents and spellings.

The present government, though conservative, established the "demotic" Greek spoken by the man in the street as the official language for schools and public documents, replacing the purist "katharevusa" preferred by traditionalists.

However, it does not approve of such further simplifications as the abolition of accents and the consolidation of the three 'I's and the two 'O's.

Politically, simplification of the language is regarded as a leftist trend, and linguistic traditionalism as rightist. In modern Greece, the clash of views has even produced bloodshed. The translation of the Bible into katharevusa touched off riots in 1901 in which 11 persons were killed and 80 were injured. Two years later, after an ancient Greek tragedy was performed in demotic, there were riots and more deaths.

The military dictatorship that ruled the country from 1967 to 1974 branded demotic as "vulgar, un-Greek and Communist-inspired." The democratic government that succeeded it embraced demotic, saying "it is the living expression of our people."

The daily press is evidence that the simplification trend is getting the upper hand. Seven of the 15 dailies, four center-leftist and three conservative, have started using the single accent placed on the stressed syllable.

Ancient Greek had no accents. Experts say they were introduced in the Hellenistic period and mushroomed during the conquests of Alexander the Great, to help the conquered "barbarians" master the Greek language.

The surviving accents include commas facing inward or outward at the start of words beginning with vowels, two types of stress accents, and a combination of the two categories.

There are some rules of grammar specifying certain uses of accents and spellings, but on the whole the system is a complex, irrational one that must be learned through usage.

Sharps and Flats

ON TOUR — Lionel Hampton and his orchestra, winding up their European swing, are in Holstebro, Denmark, May 25; the following night in Hamburg; the 28th in Lucerne; Strasbourg the 29th and Basel the 30th. Jose Feliciano will be in West Berlin May 29 at the International Congress Center at 8 p.m. and in Munich the 31st at the Kongressaal of the Deutsches Museum, also at 8 p.m.

WICS BERLIN — The song and dance group Up With People is at the Kongressaal May 25 and 26 at 8 p.m.

MUNICH — Red Baron will be at the Schwabingerbrau May 26 at 8 p.m. Adriano Celentano at the Olympiahalle the following night at the same time and Dire Straits at the Circus-Krone-Bau May 29, also at 8 p.m.

NEUSS, WEST GERMANY — The Afro-jazz group Mombasa will be one of the feature attractions at the jazz festival on May 27.

COPENHAGEN — Singer-pianist Lennie Blount is appearing nightly at the Sheraton Hotel.

LONDON — Paco Pena will be at the Royal Festival Hall on May 26, followed by Mary O'Hara on the 28th, while Bert Jansch is slated for the Half Moon, also on the 28th. The Stan Getz quartet opens at Ronnie Scott's on May 28 for a two-week engagement, replacing Buddy Rich and his orchestra.

ALEXANDRIA, SCOTLAND — There is an all-day rock festival in Cameron Bear Park May 26 and 27 featuring, among others, The Stranglers, Dr. Feelgood, The Average White Band, Fairport Convention.

PARIS — Robert Fripp is at the Palace May 25-26 at 8 p.m., followed by Murray Head on the 28th at the same time. Ahmad Jamal and the Robin Kenyatta trio will give a concert on May 27 at the Espace Cardin at 8 p.m. and Thin Lizzy will be at the Stadium May 29 at 8 p.m. The Delta Rhythm Boys close out their month-long engagement at the Eiffel Tower on May 31.

The week's top single record in Britain: "Bright Eyes" by Art Garfunkel, and in the United States it's "Reunited" by Peaches and Herb.

—FRANK VAN BRADLE

The London Stage

Ibsen's 'Lady From the Sea' Comes Up a Bit Fishy

By John Walker

ONDON, May 24 (IHT) — Like the dying mermaid that is part of its strange symbolic term, Henrik Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea" is an odd combination of beauty and something distastefully rotten and fishy.

At one moment it fascinates by delicate suggestion and exploration of the inarticulate yearnings that swim up from the unconscious mind. At another, it operates by its elbow-nudging acrobatics, as Ibsen laboriously is out the obvious.

Like its moody heroine who utters with the open sea, falls like Nora in "A Doll's House" — slam the door on the stifling, unattractive domesticity that traps her, and at the play's climax, when husband frees her from his raint, allowing her to choose be-

tween him and the sailor who has returned to claim her, she chooses to remain a dutiful wife.

It is difficult to accept this as the act of a free woman, who might better have rejected them both. Shaw's Candida, faced with a similar choice, made certain her husband recognized his weakness and inferiority before rejecting her hopeful lover.

Believable

Ellida's sudden submission at the mention of freedom and responsibility is nevertheless made believable by the power and grace of Vanessa Redgrave's performance in Michael Elliott's fine production of the play, originally done at Manchester's Royal Exchange Theatre, which is now at the Round House.

At this moment, Ellida's restlessness and tension flows away, as if

the tide had suddenly turned, to be replaced by calm. Miss Redgrave's acting is superb, extraordinary from her first entrance, clad in a towel, hair dripping wet and clinging to her face, splashing through the water that surrounds Laurie Bennett's set, which transforms the stage into a little rocky peninsula.

She gives an urgent, surging rhythm to her speeches breaking up the flow of words, as if she hadn't breath enough to speak them all at once. Hers is a memorably physical performance, too. Her body twisting under her inward pressures or occasionally breaking out into sudden, shocking, violent action.

Sympathetic

The surrounding performances are of fine quality, too. Graham Crowden's bewildered Wangel is a sympathetic creation, emphasizing

how his devotion to his wife weakens rather than strengthens him. Christopher Gough gives Lynstrand, the young would-be artist, a gushing naivety that makes a fine comic contrast to the cool ruthlessness of Lysey Baxter's Hilde.

Terence Stamp effectively plays the stranger as an impersonal, elemental force. John Franklyn-Robbins had the misfortune to do what all the cast of this production must fear: he slipped from a rock and fell full-length on his back in the water, but managed with great aplomb to remain in character, making an ungratified if soggy exit. Otherwise, his acting had a nice dryness as Arnholm, the man who persuades Ellida's stepdaughter Bolette (Shirley Hewson) to make the same mistake and marry him in order to escape from domestic dullness.

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'79 LDC Debt Seen Rising 15%

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, May 24 (AP-DJ) — The external debt of non-oil-exporting developing nations is expected to increase 15 percent this year to \$74 billion and their debt service by 17 percent to \$40 billion, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

At the same time, the current-account deficit of the same nations is seen rising 14 percent to \$45 billion.

The OECD notes that the distressed debt of all developing countries grew to \$244 billion in 1977 from \$74 billion in 1970, and their debt service to \$37 billion from \$9 billion. For non-oil developing countries, total disbursed debt rose from \$62 billion to \$205 billion in 1977 and to an estimated \$238 billion in 1978. Their debt service increased from \$8 billion to \$29 billion in 1977 and to an estimated \$40 billion in 1978.

For both categories, the average annual growth rate of their debt service was 15 percent until 1972, rose to about 25 percent through 1976 and fell to around 18 percent in both 1977 and 1978.

Debt Rising

In recent years, about 60 percent of the debt service was made up of amortization payments, which were more than rolled over through new borrowing, and around 40 percent interest payments, the study said.

Although the current-account deficits of these countries narrowed in 1976 and 1977, debt continued to rise significantly as many developing nations increased their borrowing to provide a cushion for their economies and to improve their living standards.

At the end of 1978, external reserves of non-oil developing nations represented one-third of their GNP, and four months of their imports. This compares to three months of imports for industrial countries as a group, the study said.

"Some of them also wished to protect themselves against possible fluctuations in obtaining adequate

Debt Service Advancing 17%

volumes of private bank loans in case the international banking community, due to high exposure and official warnings, was unwilling to substantially increase new lending in future years," the study said.

The debt is concentrated in a relatively small number of countries. In 1977, over one-third of the total debt service of the developing countries was concentrated in three nations — Brazil, Mexico and

Major Nations' Growth To Slow, U.S. Forecasts

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, May 24 — Growth in seven major industrial countries this year will fall below last year's average 3.9 percent and will drop further next year, according to a paper drawn up by President Carter's Council of Economic Advisors, the Asahi Shimbun reported today.

The newspaper said the U.S. document, to be presented at next month's economic summit here, forecasts U.S. growth would fall sharply while the European countries would do reasonably well.

Higher and rapidly increasing oil prices will also spur inflation, the paper forecast. It said inflation in the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, West Germany, France and Italy would rise to an average of nearly 8 percent this year from 6.6 percent last year.

OECD View

The U.S. forecast also said Japan's inflation-adjusted economic growth will be about 5 1/2 percent in the fiscal year ending next March, against the government's projection of 6.3 percent. Most private Japanese economists have also said the 6.3-percent target will be

Spain — and nearly two-thirds was in 10 countries — in addition to the top three, Iran, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Argentina, Indonesia, South Korea and Egypt.

"A striking new phenomenon," the OECD said, "is the high growth of debt service for several members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, especially Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Iraq."

The study noted that from 1956 through 1978, only 12 developing countries sought and received debt relief in an official multilateral context involving a total amount of about \$11 billion of rescheduled debt service.

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News and Notes

U.S. Steel's agreement to spend \$400 million over the next three and a half years to clean up air and water pollution (HIT, May 23) will add about \$25 a ton to the cost of producing steel by the end of 1982, and all of this will be passed along to customers, says chairman David Roderick. However, government officials and some industry observers expressed skepticism that the antipollution agreement would entail such large cost increases. Mr. Roderick says the added costs would affect the company's competitive position, particularly with regard to foreign producers.

A \$20-million contract to build 40 plants to desalinate sea water for use at power generating stations and petrochemical facilities near the Gulf city of Al-Jubail has been awarded by Saudi Arabia to five firms in Japan and one American. Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering says the contract will be signed next week. Each plant has a planned desalination capacity of 23,500 tons a day. The contractors are Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Sasebo Machinery Manufacturing, C. Itoh, Hitachi, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries and Westinghouse Electric.

France has halted preliminary construction work on its ambitious solar energy station because of higher-than-estimated costs. The "Themis" solar station at Targasonne was to have been in operation by 1981. But when first launched, in 1977, the cost was estimated at 80 million francs (about \$18 million). Recent studies, however, have raised this by at least 50 percent. Electricite de France and the national research institute say they have submitted proposals to other partners in the venture for a new and less ambitious project and "until we hear from them, we have decided to freeze work," EDF reports. Private firms in the venture include Fives-Cail Babcock, St-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson, Heurly and Seren-Renault, the car maker's engineering unit.

Dunfee Hotels, based in the United States but controlled by Ireland's Aer Lingus, has agreed to pay 61 billion lire (about \$71.2 million) for the 41-percent interest in Ciga Hotels currently owned by Societa Generale Immobiliare. Dunfee, which reportedly purchased between 15 and 20 percent of Ciga through purchases on the Milan Bourse in recent weeks, is now said to have a controlling interest in the chain of prestige hotels in Italy and abroad. At the same time, the board of Immobiliare, a large construction and real estate group, reported the company had a loss of 2.98 billion lire (about \$3.5 million) for 1978, compared with a deficit of 19.55 billion lire in 1977.

Flat and AEG Telefunken have agreed to form a new company to build and market electric railway equipment and electric trains. Fiat will hold a 51-percent interest in the new company, called Fiat-AEG Elettrica Elettrorazione. AEG will hold 45 percent and Elettrorazione Parizzi di Milan will hold the remainder.

Business loans at major New York City reporting banks fell \$377 million in the week ended yesterday, the Fed said. This compares with a revised decline of \$47 million in the previous week and a rise of \$9 million a year ago. This week's total includes a decline of \$138 million in bankers' acceptances, the Fed said.

Following benchmark revisions, which include data from non-member banks, the Fed said that for 1978, both M-1 and M-2 growth was 0.1 percent lower than initially reported. Current data show a 7.2-percent annual rise for M-1 and an 8.4-percent increase for M-2 during 1978.

Overall, the revisions serve to

Wall St. Prices Slightly Higher

NEW YORK, May 24 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices showed little change in light trading today with issues involved in takeovers providing most of the interest.

Several administration officials and Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller again said they do not expect a recession this year but their comments appeared to have little impact.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.26 to 837.66 while advancing issues led declines 766 to 643. Volume slowed to 25.71 million shares from 30.39 million yesterday.

Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Charles Schultz and Mr. Miller both said they see slower U.S. economic growth this year but no recession.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said she still does not see a recession ahead despite the sharp 8.7-percent decline in durable goods orders in April. She said a one-month figure cannot be used to forecast the year.

Analysts said Wall Street continues to expect a recession this year though some put its start in early 1980. Analysts also noted some late caution ahead of the weekly bank deposit statistics and the April consumer price index due tomorrow which is expected to show double digit inflation continuing.

slightly increase the growth rates for the aggregates during the first three months of 1979. The largest change took place in M-1 growth for March, which was reported at 1.3 percent under the revised data, compared with an original increase of 0.7 percent.

On the Big Board, Interway jumped over five points. It said it is in merger talks with companies other than Gelco Corp., which is

offering \$40 each for just over 2 million Interway shares.

Superior Oil rose seven after a gain of six yesterday. Analysts said the petroleum reserve-rich exploration company continues to benefit from rising world oil prices.

Reliance Electric gained over three. Exxon is interested in acquiring Reliance.

Exxon said after the close it com-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 8)

Mutual Funds' Selling Up

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP-DJ) — U.S. mutual funds intensified their stock-selling in the first quarter, according to data compiled on 600 investment companies by Computer Directions Advisors for its quarterly publication, Spectrum.

The funds were net sellers of more than \$901 million of stocks in the first period compared with the sales of nearly \$627 million the previous quarter. On the basis of quarter-end stock prices, the funds sold \$3.71 billion of stocks and bought only \$2.81 billion.

Computer-office equipment, auto and insurance issues topped the selling list, followed by oil

refiners, electric utilities, special-industry machinery, telephone and radio-television broadcasting. The purchases were topped by gas utility, aluminum, electrical, food-and-beverage, and photography issues.

Among individual stocks, International Business Machines led the sold stocks, along with Boeing, Ford Motor, SmithKline, General Motors, Teledyne, Avon, American Re-Insurance, Monsanto and Honeywell.

Net buying was heavy in Eastman Kodak, followed by Northern Telecommunications, Ashland Oil, Sterling Drug, Teva, Tennessee, Eli Lilly, Delta Air Lines, Blue Bell and Allied Chemical.

U.S. Purchasing Agents Convinced Business Will Be Better in 1979

By Phillip H. Wiggins

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT) — Most U.S. purchasing agents seem convinced that business will be better this year than last but that the pace of any advance will continue to slow, according to a semiannual survey conducted this month and released yesterday by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

E.F. Andrews, a vice president of Allegheny Ludlum Industries and chairman of the association's business survey committee, said that 44 percent of the 225 members questioned thought their general individual business activity in the second quarter would be better than in the first quarter, while 14 percent thought it would be worse. But while 34 percent said conditions would be better in the second half of the year, the same percentage thought they would be worse.

Mr. Andrews said that the trend did not indicate a repeat of the 1973-74 pattern, which foreshadowed a recession. "Inventories

and forward buying policy do not have the excesses in them that they had in 1973," Mr. Andrews said. "Thus, when added to a good capital-spending level, we should expect nothing worse than a slowing to a virtual 'no-growth' level in the second half."

"However, when it is this close, an abrupt change in monetary policy, a long strike, a new surprise in energy supply, almost anything can tilt it under," Mr. Andrews continued. "If a recession does occur, it should be spotty, light and short-lived."

The survey said 62 percent of the purchasing managers felt 1979 would be better than 1978, while 16 percent said it would be worse.

Production this month was reported better by 25 percent of the respondents, the same by 59 percent and worse by 16 percent. Last month, 27 percent reported better output, 66 percent the same and 7 percent worse.

British GDP, Investment Off in Quarter

ONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ) — Output of goods and services in Britain and fixed investment in manufacturing industry fell in the first quarter, the government reported today.

The statistics office said that domestic product, seasonally adjusted and based on output data, 0.9 percent in the quarter following a 0.6-percent decline the previous quarter but was up 1.3 percent from the year-earlier quarter. The preliminary index, at 1975 prices and with 1975 equalling 100, at a provisional 107.3 for the first quarter this year, down from 108.3 for the first quarter 1978 and a revised 105.9 for the first quarter of 1978.

Meanwhile, the Department of Industry said fixed investment by Britain's manufacturing industry declined by about 4 percent in the first quarter from the previous quarter, when it rose 0.6 percent.

Budget Deficit Up

The provisional and seasonally adjusted data showed that at current 1975 prices, the first quarter of 1978 was down \$948 million was down \$988 in the preceding quarter.

However, first quarter investment was up 2.7 percent from \$923 million in the first quarter of 1978.

The department said that fixed investment by the distributive and vice industries, excluding the

shipping industry, rose 3 percent in the first quarter following the preceding quarter's 1.5-percent rise and was up 4.5 percent on the year at £1.21 billion.

The increase was attributable to greater investment in vehicles, up about 4 percent, and in plant and machinery, up about 6 percent, the department said. Some of this gain was offset by a small reduction of about 2 percent in new building work.

The statistics office also reported that the overall budget deficit of the central government, local authorities and state-owned corporations — the public-sector borrowing requirement — rose to £9.2 billion in the fiscal year ended March from £5.5 billion the previous year.

The £9.2-billion budget deficit compares to the £8.5 billion originally forecast which was subsequently lowered to £8 billion by former Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey last November.

The Treasury attributed the higher deficit to larger-than-expected borrowing by local governments the last month of the fiscal year and to an increase in loan uptake by government-owned corporations.

EEC Good for U.K.

Meanwhile, Christopher Johnson, economics adviser to Lloyd's Bank, said the economy has done better within the European Economic Community than it would have done outside.

He said in the bank's latest bulletin that Common Market membership may have added 0.3 percentage points to Britain's annual economic growth rate.

As a result of EEC membership and North Sea oil output, Britain may over the next few years achieve the same annual increase in living standards as the rest of the community, he added.

While Britain's contributions to the EEC are running at about 0.5

percent of gross domestic product annually and could increase, it is likely to remain less than the gains of membership to cumulative U.K. exports and economic growth, he said.

However, he asserted these gains do not justify the unfairness of the EEC budget to the U.K., since the exports of the original six EEC members have also gained by the enlargement of the community.

Mexico Asserts Reserves Figure On Oil Accurate

MEXICO CITY, May 24 — Mexico has the oil and gas reserves it claims to have and is prepared to show the documentation to any experts, Jorge Diaz Serrano, director of Petroleos Mexicanos, said yesterday.

Mr. Diaz Serrano made the statement in impromptu remarks during a speech he was making in Acapulco to the annual conference of the Mexican Bankers Association, a Pemex spokesman confirmed here last night.

The Pemex chief said that the figures on Mexico's natural gas and oil reserves at the end of 1978 were correct, and he repeated them to the bankers. Up to that time, he said, Mexico had proved the existence of 40 billion barrels of "hydrocarbons."

Mexico, unlike other countries, combines oil and natural gas reserves under the classification of hydrocarbons in reporting reserves. Probable reserves were another 44 billion barrels, and there was a total potential, including proven and probable, of about 200 billion barrels, he said.

Mr. Diaz Serrano did not mention a Los Angeles Times story (HIT, May 19-20) reporting that a number of oil experts consider the Mexican government's statements on its reserves to be highly exaggerated.

The story has appeared in Mexican newspapers and has stirred comment in financial circles here — and among the bankers attending the conference. The Pemex spokesman said Mr. Diaz Serrano interrupted his prepared speech to repeat the official government figures and to comment on them.

"We are ready to show the information about our resources" to any experts, he said. "We are sure the figures will make them as enthusiastic as we are."

© Los Angeles Times

More U.S. Pension Funds Eyeing Overseas Stocks

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP-DJ) — In what money managers call the hottest play in years, U.S. pension funds are overcoming their domestic myopia and fixing their investment sights overseas. It's a concept that "would have been remote a year ago," says Michael Harshbarger, a senior financial analyst at Chicago's Northern Trust Co.

Now, he adds, "when it has hit the heart of provincialism, Chicago, you know it's serious."

According to a recent survey by Greenwich Research Associates in Connecticut, 19 percent of the 200 largest U.S. companies invest part of their pension assets abroad, while another 15 percent expect to follow in the next year or two. As recently as two years ago, the firm's survey showed none of these companies investing in foreign securities, and only 2 percent even thinking about it.

Moreover, this latest survey says that the demand for foreign securities is expanding rapidly beyond the largest pension funds.

Experts contend that this may push up prices in foreign markets, a boon to the funds as well as to the growing numbers of individuals investing in foreign stocks. But skeptics fear that some pension funds and individuals are jumping into the international arena at the wrong time and for the wrong reasons, and that many of them could get burned.

Market Methodology

The big danger, says William McCowen, a Bermuda-based consultant, "is that American institutions do not understand the methodology of other markets." For instance, he says that since many foreign stocks are more thinly traded than U.S. stocks, "if you approach the foreign markets the way you approach your own market, you'll put the price of the stock up dramatically, and you probably won't fill the order."

Some skeptics argue that the benefits of diversification abroad may be offset by the increased risk from currency fluctuations.

Some, such as Robert Kirby, chairman of Capital Guardian Trust, wonder whether the current interest in international investing "is a business which everybody is looking back and emulating what ever worked."

John Ring, director of Pension Investment for Diamond Shamrock, agrees. "I'm not sure this isn't last year's war," he says. "Perhaps it's time to investigate rather than hold your nose and just plunge in."

While much of the attraction is risk reduction if Wall Street turns down, "there isn't any doubt about it — U.S. pension funds have been very frustrated at the results they've been getting" in the U.S. stock market, says John Casey of Rogers, Casey & Barksdale, a financial consulting firm.

For comparison, dollars invested in a West German stock-market index enjoyed a return of 122 percent between 1971 and 1978, including both market and currency gains. Over the same period, the returns were 72 percent in Hong Kong, 45 percent in France, and 246 percent in Japan. In contrast, the U.S. market fell about 12 percent over the period.

The reasons for the differences,

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States		Britain		Associated Engineering	
Revenue	1978	Revenue	1978	Revenue	1978
Profit	1978	Profit	1978	Profit	1978
Share	1978	Share	1978	Share	1978

Woolworth (F.W.)		Beckman Group	
Revenue	1978	Revenue	1978
Profit	1978	Profit	1978
Share	1978	Share	1978

Essex		Courtauld	
Revenue	1978	Revenue	1978
Profit	1978	Profit	1978
Share	1978	Share	1978

Hitachi		Japan	
Revenue	1978	Revenue	1978
Profit	1978	Profit	1978
Share	1978	Share	1978

Mitsubishi Electric		Fujitsu	
Revenue	1978	Revenue	1978
Profit	1978	Profit	1978
Share	1978	Share	1978

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE ISSUE 8 3/4% - 1975-1982 OF \$US 50,000,000 - MADE BY THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ANNOUNCES THAT THE ANNUAL INSTALLMENT OF BONDS AMOUNTING TO \$US 2,000,000, HAS BEEN PURCHASED FOR REDEMPTION ON JULY 1, 1979.

OUTSTANDING AMOUNT PER 1/7/79: \$US 42,000,000.

PREVIOUSLY REDEMPTIONS PER 1/7/77: N° 6431 to 6430 inc.

PER 1/7/77: N° 6375 to 6430 and 6431 to 10374 inc.

L'AGENT FINANCIER

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
POUR LE GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants — but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$5.3 billion in assets; US\$490 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of \$1.12.78.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., located at 20, Place Vendôme, Paris, offers clients a full range of international banking services.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Low	High	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	10
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